

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877. [CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 7th July, 1877.

(POLITICAL.)

GENERAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd July says that the question of the admission of natives into the covenanted civil service has several times been agitated, and strong hopes have been excited, but all to no purpose. About a century and a quarter have elapsed since the establishment of British rule in India, and about seven or eight generations of natives have passed away during this period, but it is to be regretted that they are still regarded as incapable of holding high appointments in the public service. In all branches of the public service natives are eligible to subordinate offices which involve a great amount of work and responsibility, and the natives perform the duties of these offices with great ability, honesty, and impartiality. The Government makes use of these poor labourers as best suits its purpose, but withholds high appointments from them to which they are entitled. When the reign of the East India Company came to an end in 1858, and the

Circulation,
700 copies.

administration of the country was placed under the direct management of the Crown, a royal proclamation was issued inspiring natives with hopes of being nominated to offices of trust and responsibility, but the promises made in the proclamation have remained a dead letter to this day. Again those promises were repeated and confirmed at the late Delhi darbar by Lord Lytton, but nothing has yet been done in the way of giving them practical effect. Now we must rest assured that all those promises are only intended to please us and will not be fulfilled till the day of judgment. The Government of India conducts the entire administration of the country, but it is quite helpless in this matter. The ministers in England keep a strict check over the Indian affairs, but they, too, connive at the exclusion of natives from the higher grades of the public service. New laws and regulations are continually enacted by the Government for its own advantage. To save its money it has created municipal funds which yield lakhs of rupees a year. A new tax has lately been imposed upon the people. The Government has also expressed its intention of borrowing money. At every new settlement the land revenue is increased. Economy is enforced in every branch of administration. But the Government pays no attention whatever to the wretched condition of the people, their rights and privileges or to the promises which it has made. Among a population comprising no less than twenty-five crores of people, does not even a single man possess the requisite qualifications of a civil servant? There must be lakhs of well educated and honest natives of whom even the civil service itself would be proud, if they were admitted into it. But the Government is very niggardly in this matter. When the Government does not act towards natives as it should, how can they possibly repose confidence in it? They were formerly kings, ministers, commanders-in-chief, and so on. Even now there are native rajas and nawabs, and there are many high native officials serving in native States whose abilities have been acknowledged by the Government. If natives are

devoid of ability why does the Government appoint them members of the Viceroy's Council and confer such titles upon them as Counsellor of the Empress, Honorary General of Her Majesty's Army, the Shield of India, and so forth? If it does all this to accomplish its own ends, it cannot lay claim to justice and generosity. Such selfishness does not become a civilized Government like the English. No code of political maxims nor any religion warrants that a conquered people should labour under any disabilities. Besides, all British possessions in India have not been acquired by conquest. Some territories have been ceded to the Government, and some have been annexed by the Government without any bloodshed. The subject races in the Russian, French, and Turkish empires are not excluded from offices of trust and responsibility in the public service. Lord Lytton once observed in his council that we dislike half-light and half-darkness. He has now got a good opportunity to give a practical proof of his theory. The Government should have the magnanimity to grant natives the full complement of their rights and privileges. The utilization of native machinery for conducting the administration of the country also commends itself on economical grounds. The same work which a European gentleman does for Rs. 2,000 a month, a native will do for Rs. 1,500 a month, and will do it in a way far more acceptable to the people.]

The *Safir-i-Hindustán* of the 30th June says that the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces cannot be passed over without a few more words of comment, although it is so complicated and delicate an affair that if an editor attempts to justly criticize this unwise act of the Government, the all powerful officers of Government will begin to doubt his loyalty. For a similar reason the editor of the *Indian Observer* and *Friend of India* has incurred the displeasure of the Government. But to hide the distressed condition of the people of Oudh does not become a real well-wisher of the Government. It is our imperative duty to openly tell

Circulation,
220 copies.

the Government that the 'amalgamation of the two provinces has exposed the Government to ignominy. This measure is declared to have been adopted on economical grounds. But it is a matter of deep regret that in the hope of effecting a small saving which may, in the end, turn out to be no saving at all, for the annual tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor may not be less than the saving which will be actually effected, the Government should tolerate a measure which has caused a regular panic in all Oudh, as though the province were without a ruler. It has now been firmly impressed on the minds of the people that the Government looks to its own interests without any regard to theirs. The administrative union of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces is fraught with another evil consequence. It is in direct opposition to the opinions expressed by some high personages in regard to the administration of Oudh at the time of its annexation. The editor then quotes some passages from the remarks made by Sir William Sleman, Sir Henry Lawrence, and Sir Barnes Peacock, who advocated that the whole revenue of Oudh should be spent in conducting the administration of the province and in promoting the welfare of the people, and that no portion of the revenue should be appropriated by the East India Company to its own use. Lord Dalhousie himself provided in clause six of the draft treaty, which was submitted for the approval of the ex-king of Oudh, that the revenue of the province would be devoted to the civil and military administration, the support of the ex-king and his family, and to improving the prosperity of the province, and that the balance should be at the disposal of the East India Company. The editor then proceeds to argue that by effecting the administrative union of the two provinces the Government has set aside the words of its former officers, *i. e.*, its own words, and has thus taught the people to place no faith in the words and deeds of the present officers also. And the natural effect of this policy on the part of the Government has been that when the Viceroy in his speech at Kaisar Bagh (Lucknow),

on the 4th April last, assured the people that the Government would always recognise their rights and interests, they did not rely on his words, and, thinking the amalgamation to be full of evil consequences to them, have forwarded their protest to the Secretary of State for India. A display of such fickleness on the part of the Government detracts from the value of those solemn agreements which exist between the Government and the native chiefs and princes. It is certainly not a wise policy to effect a reduction of expenditure which seems to produce so many evil consequences and tends to undermine all popular faith in the Government.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Bodhana* of the 27th June, after showering praises upon the English Government for its religious tolerance, proceeds to say that the Russo-Turkish war has assumed an air of a religious war, and although England professes the same religion as Russia, and the Duke of Edinburgh is the son in-law of the Czar, yet the Government has granted full permission to its Mussalman subjects to render relief to the Turks. The natives also should learn the tolerant policy of the Government, and the rival sects of Vaishnavas and Saraogis should give up their mutual animosity.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 7th July is of opinion that the Government has been rather miserly in the distribution of titles at the late Delhi darbar. Titles were mostly conferred upon native chiefs and princes and public officers by the Government, which was apparently owing to interested motives. True, some private gentlemen also received titles, but this circumstance was only a source of heart-burning to hundreds of other individuals who were equally worthy of the honour, but were neglected on the occasion. It now behoves the Government to issue a circular calling upon all men, who think themselves deserving of titles, to submit petitions setting forth their claims; and a committee should be appointed to consider the claims of the candidates, and those candidates whom the committee may recommend should be honoured with suitable titles.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The same paper urges upon the Government the importance of improving the efficiency of the armies of native chiefs, so that in the event of an emergency the Government may fall back upon them for aid. The Government of India has indeed a large army, two lakhs sixty thousand strong, but the whole army cannot be available for foreign service if such a necessity ever arises, because a portion of it must be on the sick list, and another portion will have to be left behind in charge of the important fortresses. Thus, the remaining portion which can be actually available for foreign service will not be sufficient for any large expedition, say, against the Chinese, the Russians or the Afghans. Moreover, the Government cannot possibly increase its military strength, because the finances of India can hardly bear any further additional charges. In these circumstances the Government should seek to improve the condition of the armies of the native chiefs which are miserably equipped, ill-armed, and altogether ignorant of military drill. They should be drilled under able British officers and should be supplied with good arms. Since the loyalty of feudatory India has already been put to the test in the mutiny, the Government is not justified in entertaining any doubts about it.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbār* of the 1st July, in its correspondence columns, bitterly complains of the prevalence of oppression and injustice in the Jaipur State, and quotes several instances in support of its statement. Har Nath Singh, a jagirdar of mauza Baryalah, pargana Baswa, has causelessly killed the son of one Gaya Nath, an inhabitant of the same mauza. Gaya Nath attempted to bring the murderer to justice before the judicial courts of the State, but all his attempts proved unsuccessful. He then applied to the Agent who has made over the case to Munshi Dina Lal, the Vakil of the State. Naim Khan has taken a bribe of five rupees from the accused and reported his crime as one of slight offence.

In kasba Jhonjnu there is a well in the vicinity of three masjids. It was long in the possession of the Mussalmans. But the Hindus have now forcibly taken possession of it and prevent the Mussalmans from drawing the water from it. The royal council of the State has decided that both the Hindus and the Mussalmans should draw the water by turn, but Raja Khandala, Sobhag Singh, and the deputy superintendent have prevented the orders of the council from taking effect.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Tamannai* of the 1st July, writing from Nepal, draws the attention of the Resident to an arbitrary order of Maharaja Runodip Singh, in reference to the despatch of dák from Nepal. The Maharaja has ordered that no letters destined for British territories should be posted at the post-office in the English lines, but that they should be made over at the post-office established by him, where they are opened and read, and then conveyed by a peon to the English lines for despatch.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The correspondent also gives the particulars of a murder case at full length, in which the Maharaja is taken to task for his judgment. Owing to a misunderstanding between a Brahman creditor and his debtor of the Kchatri caste who is a soldier, a duel ensued between the two, in which the latter successfully warded off the attacks of the former, and also succeeded in killing him. The murderer was acquitted by the Maharaja for the bravery he displayed in the combat.

C A B U L .

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd July has learnt from a reliable source that the Amir of Cabul having a large army and a scanty income is hard pressed for money. He is, therefore, busy in exacting money from his officers and the people under pain of punishment. Such a policy on the part of a king cannot fail to sow the seeds of disaffection in the minds of the people, however loyal they might be. We must thank Heaven for having placed us under the just rule of the British Government which never oppresses its subjects. The

Circulation,
450 copies.

editor then mentions the names of some of the chief officers of the State and principal merchants along with the large sums of money which have been severally demanded from them by the Amir, and warns him of the danger of alienating his subjects. His own interests demand that he should revert to his old alliance with the Government of India and win the affections of his people.

TURKEY AND THE MUSSALMANS OF INDIA.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 4th July, appealing to the religious sympathy and humanity of the British native army, urges upon them the propriety of rendering pecuniary aid to the Turks. If they are unwilling to take any steps in this direction without obtaining the special permission of the Government, they must do so. The native military officers should agitate the question at once.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbār* of the 1st July, in its correspondence columns, states that at a meeting held on the 18th June in Bulandshahr for the collecting of subscriptions for the Turkish aid fund, Rs. 2,000 were subscribed.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbār* of the 30th June says that if the Mussalmans of India are raising subscriptions for the relief of the Turkish wounded, widows, and orphans out of a feeling of mere humanity, there seems to be no reason why the Europeans living in India and the Hindus should not join their Muhammadan fellows in an act of charity. When there was a famine in Persia all sects of the Indian community, Hindus, Mussalmans, and Christians, contributed money to mitigate the miseries of the sufferers. So also when a famine broke out in England a long time ago, the natives sympathized with the English sufferers. Now there seems to be no good ground why the Anglo-Indians and Hindus should be silent on this occasion, seeing that Englishmen have already taken the lead in rendering relief to the Turks. His Excellency the Viceroy should be the first to come forward

with his charitable donation, and then the other European officers residing in India will not be slow to follow his example.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd July publishes a eulogy in verse on the Sultan of Turkey. One Atta Muhammad, of Jhelum, is the author of the eulogy.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Nusrat-ul-Islám* of the 1st July publishes a few verses contributed by one Maulvi Vahid Ali, in which the Sultan and those who aid the Turks are blessed, and the Czar and his army are cursed in such terms as these; may the whole Russian army perish under the Turkish arms; may the earth split under the infidel army of the Czar and the sky fall down upon their heads; may the heart of the Czar burn with the fire of repentance, and his life be in the claws of death; may the angel Israel take out his soul from his body and hell dress its fires to receive him.

Circulation,
70 copies.

A correspondent of the *Urdu-Akhbár, Akola*, of the 30th June, writing from Rangoon, states that about Rs. 25,000 have been already collected in Rangoon for the Turkish aid fund, of which Rs. 13,000 have been contributed by the Mussalmans of the Moulmein island.

Circulation,
190 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 29th June states that subscriptions for the relief of the Turks are being raised in Dehra Ghazi Khan, and that men have already entered their names for Rs. 3,000 in the subscription list.

Circulation,
85 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 29th June says that the use of adhesive court-fee-stamps is undoubtedly much more convenient than stamp papers, and also saves the Government the expense of paper. But the convenience and the saving resulting from it are more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages which attend it. The crime of misappropriating court-fee-stamps in a variety of ways is very prevalent, and is impossible to detect. To see that court-fee-stamps, when once

Circulation,
212 copies.

used, are always punched, is a task which no officer does, or can properly perform. An apprentice in the tahsildar's office at Batala was long in the habit of misappropriating court-fee-stamps. It is, therefore, better to revive the use of stamp papers in supersession of the adhesive stamps.

The same paper takes the tahsildar of Batala (Gurdaspur) to task for his religious prejudices. A Brahman patwari of Batala became a convert to the Christian faith about a year ago. Since then he has had to suffer much at the hands of his Hindu neighbours. Some time ago they also prohibited the man, who used to supply his mother with water, from doing so. On this he reported the matter to the police; and the tahsildar of Batala was ordered by the district officer to make local enquiries and settle the matter amicably. It is not necessary to speak here of the proceedings of the tahsildar on this occasion, but we will refer only to one thing. He addressed such unbecoming words to the patwari in the open court as these, "why do you not leave your house? Have you become a Christian or a God?" &c. The use of such terms on the part of the tahsildar was tantamount to order the people to murder the patwari. It was not for the first time that he displayed his enmity towards Christians. When he was at Raya, he was also not favourably disposed towards the Christians of Naruwal.

The same paper, after announcing the death of Major-General Lake who once belonged to the Panjab commission, and referring to the popularity which he enjoyed, says, we cannot help remarking that Englishmen of Major-General Lake's stamp are no longer to be found in India. What has become of those times when we had such officers as these, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Donald Macleod, Messrs. E. E. Robert and E. Prinsep? What has become of the friends and well-wishers of natives? Englishmen of these days, with few exceptions, are selfish, rough tempered, mean spirited, and hostile to natives.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 4th July points out that natives prefer indirect taxation to direct taxation. The former is indeed open to the objection that it does not touch the purses of all classes of the people; as, for instance, the burden of a tax levied on *ghi* or sugar would fall only on the well-to-do classes who use that article and not on the poor, while the money derived from that source being devoted to some object of public utility will equally benefit both the rich and the poor. But the indirect taxation has several advantages over direct taxation in practice. A tax levied on an article of consumption has only the effect of slightly raising the price of that article, but the consumer on whom the burden of the tax ultimately falls does not feel it. But a direct tax has to be paid in a lump sum, and the poor can hardly afford to pay it without experiencing extreme inconvenience. Moreover, a direct tax is subject to serious abuse. The machinery employed in the assessment being corrupt, those who give bribes escape scot-free, while others are made to pay beyond their means.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The Prince of Wales' Gazette of the 4th July says that the municipal committee of Kandla (Muzaffarnagar) has engaged the services of a Hakim. The Hindu members of the committee oppose the appointment of the present incumbent on the ground that he cherishes an enmity towards them, and one of the two tahsildars also contends that an outsider should be appointed; but the other tahsildar insists upon the appointment of the present incumbent. Those members who oppose his wishes are treated with harshness by the Secretary.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 29th June says that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has recorded in his Review of the Revenue Administration Report of the Panjab for the year 1875-76, that the increase in excise on spirits and in the stamp revenue is a clear proof of the prosperity of the people. But we do not concur with His Honour. If it were known what classes of people mostly

Circulation,
212 copies.

consume spirits and what causes are at work in swelling the stamp revenue, one would hesitate to accept the conclusion arrived at by His Honour in reference to the prosperity of the people in general. The use of spirituous liquors is for the most part confined to men in the public service who suck the life blood of the people, and to men of bad morals who form a subdivision of the above class. A large stamp revenue is due to the complications of the law and the mutual animosity of the people, and is no proof whatever of the prosperous condition of the people in general. Still more curious is paragraph 25 of the review, where the general prosperity of the agricultural classes has been inferred from an increase in the transfers of land. This inference is wholly wrong. No land-holder ever likes to part with his land even when he is under the most adverse circumstances. He would rather sell his daughter than his land. It is an acknowledged fact that no man likes to sell or mortgage his estate except in case of extreme pressure. In the face of all these things, how can we possibly say that the agricultural classes are in a prosperous condition on the ground that transfers of land are on the increase?

On reading the concluding paragraphs of the review, we are sorry to observe that there is not a single native officer in the Panjab distinguished for ability who has won a word of praise from the Lieutenant-Governor. Native officers have to do all the work. Most of the European officers whose names occur at the end of the review, have no other commendation but their fair eyes, and their imposing dress. Were all native public servants to strike simultaneously like labourers in England in order to secure their rights, Europeans alone would never be able to satisfactorily carry on the work of the civil and revenue administration of the country. Then what is the reason that the services of native officers are never acknowledged by the Government? They are regarded in the light of labourers who deserve neither praise nor blame for any architectural excellencies or defects of a building. O ye

natives! you are no better than labourers! Labour hard to earn your livelihood and prostrate yourselves in obeisance before the fair complexion. You are only half civilized. When the number of these enlightened statesmen who look with an eye of equality upon the whole human race and appreciate the services of able men, increases, then you will be regarded by them as equals. Now you are only a semi-barbarous people.]

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ashraf-ul-Ahhab*, Delhi, of the 1st July, states that some days ago a European soldier kicked a punkha coolie to death in the fort at Delhi. But it is not likely that the murderer will be traced and punished. It will be urged that the deceased had a diseased spleen.

Circulation
105 copies.

The *Akhab-i-Am* of the 4th July, in an article contributed by a native doctor, urges that the leave and furlough rules which apply to other public servants should be extended to native doctors. The native doctors should also be allowed seats at places of honour.

Circulation,
945 copies.

The *Oudh Akhab* of the 3rd July, in a long article, urges upon the Government the propriety of enhancing the scales of pension allowed to the British native army, particularly the native military officers. Those military officers whose pay varies from Rs. 120 to Rs. 300 get a pension of Rs. 25 a month on their retirement from active service. It is impossible for a retired officer to maintain his former position in society on such a small allowance which can barely furnish his family with the necessaries of life.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 30th June advises the municipal committee of Amritsar to close all the excavations which surround about half the city, and the stagnating water of which is one of the main causes of the sickness prevailing in the city.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrit Dhara* of the 2nd July says that the inhabitants of Sabzpur (Bergal), situated in that part of the country which was seriously ravaged by the late storm in 1876, are now suffering from scarcity of food, and dying in large numbers. Is it not strange that the Government has not yet directed its attention towards alleviating the distress of the sufferers?

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Jaipur Akhbār*, Rajputana, of the 29th June, in reference to the contemplated construction of water works at Delhi at an estimated cost of ten lakhs of rupees, says that the scheme is a wholly unnecessary one. There is no scarcity of fresh water in Delhi. There is a sufficient number of wells in every bazar and street of the city. The construction of the water works is also objectionable on other grounds. About three thousand *bhisties* who now live in Delhi will be thrown out of employ, and will be obliged to earn a livelihood by illegal means. The taxes which will have to be levied to defray the expenses of the construction and maintenance of the water works will press heavily upon the poor people. The income of the Delhi municipality amounts to two and a half lakhs of rupees a year, of which Rs. 36,000 are spent in the police establishments, about a lakh is spent on roads, public buildings, and other miscellaneous works, and the remaining lakh is wasted by the municipal committee in any way it pleases; as, for instance, a bell tower has been erected in the Chandni chok at a cost of Rs. 60,000 which is of no earthly use. Lord Northbrook also disapproved of the erection of the tower. A lakh of rupees a year, which is thus wasted by the municipal committee, should be laid out so as to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Jaipur Akhbār* of the 29th June also says that the municipal committee of Amritsar to close all the excavations which surround the city, and the stagnating water of which is one of the main causes of the sickness prevailing in the

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdū	Weekly	June 30th, 1877.
2	Akbār-i-'Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" " "
3	Akbār-i-'Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	July 4th " "
4	Akbār-i-Tamannai	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 1st " "
5	Akhbar-ul-Akbār	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	June 27th " "
6	Akmal-ul-Akbār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	July 1st " "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Bi-weekly	June 30th and July 1st, 1877.
8	Allahabad Akhbār	Allahabad	Urdū	Daily	June 29th to July, 6th 1877.
9	Almorah Akhbār	Almorah	Hindī	Bi-monthly	July 1st, 1877.
10	Anjuman-i-Akbār	Shahjahanpur	Urdū	Ditto	" " "
11	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	June 30th " "
12	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	June 29th " "
13	Anwar-ul-Akbār	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	July 1st " "
14	Arwaful-Akbār	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" " "
15	Dabdabai Sikandari	Rampur	Urdū	Weekly	" 2nd " "
16	Qasidi Gazette	Gwalior	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	June 24th " "
17	Jaipur Akhbār (Rajputana)	Jaipur	Urdū	Ditto	June 29th " "
18	Jalwa-i-Tur	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	July 1st " "
19	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	July 3rd " "
20	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-monthly	" 30th " "
21	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	July 4th " "
22	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindī-English	Weekly	" 2nd " "
23	Khair Khwah-i-Atam	Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	" 3rd " "
24	Khair Khwah-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 1st " "

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.
25	<i>Kohi-Núr</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Bi-weekly	June 30th and July 4th 1877.
26	<i>Lama-i-Núr</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	June 10th & 17th, 1877.
27	<i>Lash-i-Mahfúz</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	June 29th, 1877.
28	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	July 3rd, "
29	<i>Marwár Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	June 25th & July 4th, 1877.
30	<i>Mihir-i-Darakhshan</i>	Delhi	Urdú	Fri-monthly	July 1st, 1877.
31	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	" "
32	<i>Musid-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" "
33	<i>Mukib-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	June 30th
34	<i>Mutlat-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	July 3rd
35	<i>Natar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	June 27th
36	<i>Najm-ul-Akhdár</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	July 1st
37	<i>Nasim Jaunpur</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	May 29th & June 5th, 1877.
38	<i>Nizam-ul-Akhdár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	June 25th, 1877.
39	<i>Nur-i-Afshan</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	July 5th
40	<i>Nur-ul-Absár</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 1st
41	<i>Nur-ul-Afaq</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	June 30th
42	<i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	" "
43	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhdár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	July 1st
44	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islam</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" "
45	<i>Oudh Akhdár</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	" 2nd to 7th
46	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	" 3rd
47	<i>Panjab-i-Akhdár</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	June 30th

Off. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Off. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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43	1	43	1
44	1	44	1
45	1	45	1
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50	1	50	1

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FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 14th July, 1877.

(POLITICAL.)

GENERAL.

THE *Karnama* of the 9th July, in an article headed "Lucknow," says that the necessary enquiries in connection with the protest against the administrative union of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces have been completed, and the Deputy Commissioner has forwarded his report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. His Honour will now send on the protest to the Secretary of State for India. The Viceroy has amalgamated the two provinces on the score of economy, but the measure does not seem likely to produce any great saving in public expenditure, nor is it apparent why the Government is so anxious to enforce economy in working the administration of Oudh. The revenue of the province is far in excess of the cost of its administration. The revenue report of Oudh for 1875 shows that the total revenue of

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2025

1870